The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. VI. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., DECEMBER 23, 1871. {NEW SERIES.} NO. 8.

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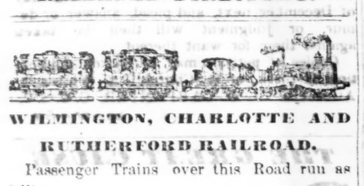

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THE STAR.

RUTHERFORDTON N. C.

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THIRD ANNUAL

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books—the policy has been not to enquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly.

The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by these calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes, will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children, whose sufferings they have relieved.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and costly conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadside. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with Her Brittanic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the Commissioners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress at an early day to make the necessary provision for the tribunal at Geneva and for the several commissions on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, have each consented, on the joint request of the two Powers, to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with, by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has been pleased to comply with the request of the two governments, and has consented to act as arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended since the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maratime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the other Powers. I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season. I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States, respectively, the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary on terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefit to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned.

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Tha early action of Congress on this recommendat on would put it in the power of the war department to place a force in the field during the next summer. The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give directions for the withdrawal of the protection extended to Germans in France by the diplomatic and consular representations of the United States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the minister and the consul general at Paris, and the various consuls in France, under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness, as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German government, and has wounded no susceptibility of the French. The government of Germany continues to manifest a friendly feeling towards the United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this government maintains in its relations with Asiatic powers, as well as with the South American republics. I have given assurance that the friendly feelings of that government are fully shared by the United States. The ratification of the consular and naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian empire have been exchanged. I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the Church to the kingdom of Italy, and the removal of the capital of that kingdom of Rome.

In conformity with the established policy of the United States I have recognized this change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Itlay have been exchanged. The two powers have agreed in this treaty that private party at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligation of nations. The forty-first Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. That Commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this Commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a Conference at Washington between the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American Republics which has resulted in an armistice with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.

The intimate friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is a proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to dimish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given to the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we have the best wishes of that government. The inexcusable course of the Russian Minister, at Washington, rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country, to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this government after his personal abuse of government officials, and during his persistent interference, through various means, with the relations between the United States and other powers.

In accordance with my wishes, the government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the affairs of the Russian legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations. The Cabinet of the Mixado has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the United States to serve in office of importance in several departments of government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued towards Japan. It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith shows that there is no disposition on the part of the government to swerve from its established course.

Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such marines. Admiral Rodgers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party sent out, on reaching the coast, was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force was then landed. After an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages, were committed were reduced by a gallant assault and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals, and having vindicated the honor of the flag, the expedition returned. Finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude the desired convention, I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see best to take.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable laws establishing what is know as the "free zone," on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on the frontiers. I hope that Mexico, by its action, will soon relieve this government of the difficulty experienced from these causes.

Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America continue, with one exception, to be cordial and friendly.

I recommend some action of Congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuelan Claims Commission of 1866. The internal dissensions of this government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty of obligations.

The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged.

It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken the initiatory step towards the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that Empire, always cordial, will naturally be made more so by this act. It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interest as well as intrinsically right to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act conteimplates.

The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction, which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, leave most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release, until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that citizens of the United States, or persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, are large holders in foreign lands of this species of property, forbidden by the fundamental law of their alleged country. I recommend to Congress to provide, by stringent legislation, a suitable remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in foreign lands, either as owners, hirers or mortgagees, by citizens of the United States.

It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers, naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of *bona fide* American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing ont of the affairs of Cuba, may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation, which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions.

To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, to further aid in retaining the good opinions of these people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employees of foreign business houses or the interpreters to other foreign ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China and the Australian line—almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers—and of increasing their subsidies.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of eighty-six millions fifty seven thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents during the year, and by the negotiation of national bonds at a lower rate of interest on the public debt has been so diminished that the sum to be raised for the interest account is nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them; but in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment. I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those collected from spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps.

In re-adjusting the tariff, I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws, after providing for the current expenses of the government, the interest account, and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such a manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption through articles which are manufactured at home, such as medicines compounded, &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the "free list." Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production, or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat what will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The present laws for collecting the revenue pay collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for moities, shares to all seizures, which at principal ports of entry, particularly, raise the compensation of these officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men, should such get possession of

Continued on Fourth Page.

opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not alone because it is humane, Christian like and economical, but because it is right.

I recommend to your favorable considetation also the policy of granting a territorial government to Indians in the Indian territory west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such a course might, in time, be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific, and south of the British possessions, into one territory or one State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon the subject at length, and I commend to you his suggestions.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation, and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them. But caution should be exercised even in attaining so desirable an object.

Educational interests may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending, in the least degree, a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you all the information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870, the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent office, the Pension office, the Land office, and the Indian Bureau.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his department for the year. As agriculture is the ground-work of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural production of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the method of cultivating the plants, cereals, and other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly but surely the Agricultural Bureau is working a great material good, and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependant we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

The subject of compensation to the heads of Bureaus and officials holding positions of responsibility, and requiring ability and character to fill properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life services demand compensation equal to the services rendered, and wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service. I have not given the estimate for the support of government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports, or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other—one for the perpetuation, the other for the destruction of the Union—it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the XIV amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold office upon certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office, merely because they were, before rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities,

It may be said that the former violated his oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted they would have broken it as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others, for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration.

The condition of the southern States is unhappily not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, personal violence, or threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views and tolerate the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21st, 1871, a territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territorial officers a system of improvement has been inaugurated by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capitol. The citizens of the District have voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the adornment of the seat of government. I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the government may bear its just share of the expenses of carrying out a judicious system of improvement.

By the great fire in Chicago, the most important of the government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the government in that growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, or provided that the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for government purposes; and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended towards the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year.

The number of immigrants, ignorant of our laws, habits, &c., coming into our country annually has become so great, and the impositions practiced upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public officers. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him, has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the characters of office seekers, without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform, which can correct this abuse, is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest public servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years.

It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proven recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and the virtuous, who it will always be found comprise the majority of the community in which they live.

In my message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the ninth section of "an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said act, I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interest of the whole country.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4th, 1871.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN

CARPENTER & LOGAN

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871.

Sust ined by the People.

The attacks made upon Judge Logan by the Democratic press of the State, and the industrious efforts of the ku klux lawyers of his district to break him down, and thereby destroy his influence, is arousing the indignation of the honest people who know Judge Logan, and know these attacks upon him, to be *false, malicious* and from *political* hatred. The more these ku klux hounds endeavor to injure Judge Logan, the higher he will rise with the people, and with the Government. It cannot be denied successfully that Judge Logan is now the strongest man in North Carolina, before the people, and with the Government at Washington, and every strike at him by the ku klux, will only make him stronger. We published in our last issue, the proceedings of two Republican Meetings, one in Cleveland and one in this county, and both sustaining Judge Logan and nominating him for Governor. We publish in this issue, the proceedings of another meeting in Polk County, which endorses the action of the meeting in this County. This action by the people who *know* Judge Logan, shows with what indignation they receive these slanders and libels, heaped upon him by a set of midnight assassins and conspirators, and also proves their determination to stand by him and sustain him. We say to those conspirators, that Judge Logan defies them. The Government and the people will stnd by him, and he only fears you at the dead hours of the night. As for impeachment we have no fears. We know that there are a larg number of the members of the Legislature, who belong to the damnable ku klux, but we do not beleive they have a majority, and we believe there are too many honest men in the Legislature, for Judge Logan to be impeached upon such bare faced and false testimony as has been given against him.

Organization.

There is to be a meeting of the Republicans of the 7th Congressional District, at Asheville, N. C., on Monday the 8th of January next. The object of this meeting as we understand it, is to effect an organization for the campaign next summer. Organization is what we must have if we desire success, and we hope there will be a full delegation from every County in the District, at Asheville on the 8th. We have published the proceedings of several meetings on this side of the ridge, appointing delegates, and we hope to find a goodly member of our friends from the west in attendance.

TRUE BILLS.—We learn that quite a large number of persons charged with ku kluxing &c, were indicted by the Grand Jury of the Federal Court at Raleigh.

Among others, we learn that bills were found against G. M. Whiteside, Lee M. McAfee, and Col. Ham. Jones, all members of the General Assembly, for conspiracy &c. Here is evidence that there are ku klux in the Legislature, and the Democratic members of that body with a few honorable exceptions, refuse to allow an investigation of these charges.

Republican Meeting in Polk.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Polk county, held at Columbus Dec. 18th, 1871, the following proceedings were had:

On motion, Jesse Rhodes, Esq., was called to the Chair, and S. Waldrop, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions, who after an absence of some time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears to this meeting, that numerous efforts have been, and are now being made by the conservative press of the State, to slander and otherwise injure the Hon. G. W. Logan, Judge of the 9th Judicial District of N. C., and also, that a memorial has been sent to our General Assembly, signed by certain members of the bar, asking that Judge Logan be removed from office, as we believe because of his determined course in breaking down and exposing the infamous, Ku Klux Klan, and,

WHEREAS, We believe it to be our duty, having known Judge Logan for a number of years, as a Citizen, a Lawyer and a Judge, to show to the people of the State, and the Union, what the character and standing of Judge Logan is among those who are best acquainted with him, and

WHEREAS, We are desirous of being represented in the meeting of the Republicans of this Congressional District to be held at Ashville, N. C. on the 8th of January 1872, therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the following resolutions, sustaining Judge Logan, and recommending him as a suitable candidate for Governor, adopted by a meeting of the Republicans of Rutherford County, on the 16th inst., to wit:

"1st. *Resolved*, That we have ever regarded Judge Logan as an honest and upright citizen, an able and reliable Attorney, and a firm, unflinching and true patriot.

2nd. *Resolved*, That since the promotion of Judge Logan to the Bench we have recognized in him a faithful, impartial and wise Judge.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we regard the abuse and slander of Judge Logan by the Conservative press, and the memorial sent to the General Assembly by certain members of the Bar, as emenating from bitter partizan feeling and political hatred and intended to injure him because of his zealous course in exposing and breaking down the Ku Klux Klan.

4th. *Resolved*, That we recommend Judge Logan to the Republicans of the State as not only eminently qualified, but deserving at their hands the nomination for Governor in the ensuing campaign.

5th. *Resolved*, That the course of the Hon John Pool, our representative in the Senate of the United States, meets our hearty approval, and we recognize in him a true statesman and patriot."

Resolved, That we cincerely appreciate, the manly and patriotic course of the Hon John Pool, our worthy Senator in Congress.

Resolved, That the chair appoint ten delegates, to represent the Republicans of this county, in the meeting to be held at Asheville, on the 8th of January next.

The chairman appointed the following as delegates to Asheville, to wit: N. J. Hollifield, J. W. Hampton, J. E. A. Waldrop, G. B. Arlege, N. Dimsdale, James Brown, Wm. Thompson, D, F. Greenway and G. W. Rhodes.

On motion the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion, R. W. Logan and J. M. Justice, Esq, of Rutherford, were appointed as proxies, to the meeting in Ashville on the 8th, of Jan. next.

On motion, Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Rutherford STAR, and that the Ashville *Pioneer* and other Republican papers be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JESSE RHODES, Ch'm.

S. WALDROP, Sec'y.

The Ohio Legislature will meet on Monday, January 1 1872. Gov. Noyes will go into office on Monday, January, 8th, and the election of a United States Senator will take place on Tuesday, the 9th.

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We will buy all kinds of country produce, and pay as much for it as the market will afford. Give us a call! ☞ Remember the Store is next door South of Dr. Rucker's—left hand side of the street going North.

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ns—no1—1y.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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The BAZAR is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1872.

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ns—dec16—1w

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Arrived, and will Continue to arrive, at the Store of

I. N. BIGGERSTAFF,

(near Logan's Store.)

a complete stock of Merchandize, consisting of

Dry Goods, Ladies Dress Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Oils, Paints, and Dyestuffs, Crockery, Tinware, Castings, &c., &c., &c.,

all of which can be bought at lower prices than at any up country store. Rags and country produce taken in exchange for Goods. Give him a call, and satisfy yourselves.

☞ Remember the place!—near Mrs. Melton's, at X-roads. [ns3—tf

State of North Carolina,

Rutherford County.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fall Term, 1871.

A. V. Biggerstaff, vs. Randolph DePriest, Amos Owens, and John C. Withrow. } Original Attachment.

Randolp Depriest, Amos Owens and John C. Withrow, defendants above named: You and each of you are hereby notified that in a case for damages in favor of the above named plaintiff, against said defendants, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, a warrant of attachment has been levied and returned to this term of the superior court, on your interest in the following lands, to-wit: Two hundred acres of land, more or less, the homeplace of Randolph Depriest, joining lands of Pleasant Fortune and others, levied on as the property of Randolph Depriest; two hundred acres of land, more or less, being the homeplace of Amos Owens, on Cherry Mountain; also Amos Owens' interest in the Sweezy lands, lying on Hunter's Creek, levied on as the property of Amos Owens. Two hundred and twenty-six acres of land, more or less, joining the lands of James Witherow and others, levied on as the property of John C. Witherow.

You are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held in the court house at Rutherfordton on the 4th Monday in March, 1872, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's complaint, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to you, and the lands condemned to be sold. Witness: J. B. Carpenter, county clerk of the Superior Court, at Rutherfordton, 24th October, 1871.

J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.

Logan & Justice, Atty's for Plaintiff.

ns—no2—6w

State of North Carolina,

Rutherford County.

SUPERIOR COURT—In Vacation.

J. B. Carpenter & R. W. Logan, Plaintiffs, against Ambrose Mills, L. A. Mills, Jr., Geo W. Trout, Jr., Wm. Webster, Chas. C. Webster and others, defendants. } Original Attachment.

William Webster, Charles C. Webster and George W. Trout, Jr., defendants, above named, you are hereby notified that in a case for damages brought by the above named plaintiffs, and against the above named defendants and others, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars a warrant of attachment has been levied on one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, the same being part of the James A. Webster old tract joining the lands of James Kenady and others, the property of Wm Webster.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land being a part of the same tract as above, adjoining lands of James Kenady and others, the property of Charles C. Webster.

George W. Trout, Jr., interest in seventy-three acres of land, more or less, the tract of land on which George Trout now lives. Said attachment is made returnable to the Superior court of Rutherford county, at the court house in Rutherfordton on the 4th Monday in March next, when and where you are notified to appear, plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' complaint, filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for said county, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and the lands condemned and ordered to be sold.

Witness: J. B. Carpenter, clerk of the Superior Court for Rutherford county, at office in Rutherfordton 23th October, 1871.

J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.
per J. W. GREEN, D. Clerk.

M. Erwin, and Logan & Justice, Atty's for Plaintiffs.

ns—no2—6w

State of North Carolina.

Rutherford County.

SUPERIOR COURT—*October* 23*d*, 1871.

Joseph W. Green, as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*. Alfred, James, Willis, George P., David R., Lorenzo D., Taylor, William, Willie, Caldonia, John and Sena Morrow. Bradley Metcalf and wife Anna, William Butler and wife Elizabeth, Elizabeth Baber, Thomas Moore and wife Millie Ann, W. T. Green and wife Elvira, Orson Mays, Moses A. White and Richard M. Moore, as survivors of O. Bartlett & Co., plaintiffs,

Against

Marcus Morrow and Mary Hambrick, defendants.

This is a petition for leave to sell the lands belonging to the estate of James Morrow, dec'd., to enable the Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, to divide the estate according to the provisions of the will of said James Morrow, dec'd.

The defendants, being non-residents of the State, are hereby notified to appear before the Clerk of said court at his office in Rutherfordton, on or before the 12th day of December next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will then be taken against them for want thereof.

Copies of petition may be had on application to Clerk, or to Churchill & Whiteside, Attorneys. J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.

ns—no—6w

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MR. A. K. HENRY, Room 21, Law Building, Richmond, Va., is authorised to receive subscriptions and advertising at our lowest cash rates.

— Cold weather is the order of the day, and colder nights follow.

— We hope everybody will have a merry christmas. "You know how it is yourself."

— Turkeys only 50 cents a piece. Cheap, if a man had the money.

— How we do wish somebody would pay his subscription—only $1 50! We would then have money.

— Drove hogs continue to pass through our village going South. We believe 6 cents per lb. is asked.

— Amzi Smith, Esq., Senate P. O., Washington, D. C., will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

NOTICE.—The firm of WALLACE & SCOGGIN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The accounts, &c., of persons indebted to us are placed in the hands of our successor, who will conduct all settlements.

A. D'K. WALLACE,
NATHAN SCOGGIN.

Dec. 22d, 1871.

— Rutherford College, Happy Home, N. C., closed its fall session this week. 120 students have attended this session. See advertisement for next session in to-day's paper.

— NATHAN SCOGGIN, (successor to WALLACE & SCOGGIN,) will continue to sell good goods at reasonable prices. Be sure to call on him before you buy elsewhere—at the Post Office, Rutherfordton, N. C.

— We passed over the W., C. & R. R. R. a few days since, and found the road in fair condition, and was glad to learn that the road would be put under contract for laying down the cross-ties and iron to Shelby immediately.

— We learn that W. H. Bailey will deliver the address at the Masonic Celebration next Tuesday. We hope there may be a large attendance.

FOR HOUSE CLEANING, washing dishes, floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning windows, paint, knives and polishing tin, brass and all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap. Get it from your grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. 2-4w.

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FOUR EVILS.—Whoever habitally uses any alcoholic preparations as an "appetizer" will be likely to suffer from four evils, viz.: an overplus of food in the stomach, impaired ability to digest it, the pangs of dyspepsia, and a doctor's bill. Dr. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS, the great Teetotal Restorative of the age, without over stimulating the palate or irritating the stomach, imparts a healthful appetite, promotes digestion, regulates the liver and bowels, purifies the blood, and thus, instead of entailing four evils, confers four inestimable benefits.

Must be Stopped.

We regret that Republican gentlemen—lawyers and others, of high character—saw fit to aid the ku klux of the 9th Judicial District, in their untounded and unjust attack on Judge G. W. Logan. We regret it, because these gentlemen did not vote for Judge Logan when he was elected, and because we do not think it wise in times like the present, for Republicans to be engaged in an attack upon a leading Republican, at the instance of ku klux. We regret that such an attack should have been made, because it tends to divide and distract the party; and if not stopped immediately, must and will involve the party in disaster.

We are informed that a few Republican gentlemen have taken a more active part in this matter since the memorial of the bar of the 9th District was presented to the Legislature, and an investigation ordered, than was necessary, *unless* these Republicans desired the impeachment and conviction of Judge Logan. If such was their intention, we do not hesitate to say, that their action was inconsiderate and uncalled for. The people will question the Republicanism of such men. They will be right in doing so.

As to Judge Logan's incompeteney, we assert that the charge is not sustained by the report of the Committee, which was made to the House on Friday last. The administration of the Courts of the 9th Judicial District does not sustain the charge. A comparison with other Superior Court Judges of the past and present does not sustain the charge. If we had before us the files of *The Charlotte Democrat*, we could produce extracts from that paper, fulsome in their eulogy of Judge Logan, and decided in announcing that Judge Logan was a just and competent Judge. We remember seeing articles of this kind in *The Democrat*. This was before our brother Yates "shucked" his moderation at the instance of the *Southern Home*, and became slightly *extreme*.

The report of the Committee utterly and entirely fails to make out a case of incompetency in any sense of the word, and especially in that sense, as contemplated by the Constitution. Some of the most complicated cases which have been before any Superior Court Judge, have been decided by Judge Logan, and sustained by the Supreme Court. It cannot be truthfully denied that Judge Logan is a man of more than ordinary ability. He has worked himself up to his present position with some assistance from his friends. He does not propose to be *driven* from that position by ku klux, assisted by inconsiderate Republicans. That provision of the Constitution which says a Judge may be impeached, does not mean that a Judge may be impeached, *outwardly* for incompetency, and *really* for making successful war on the ku-klux. If a Judge should become insane, paralyzed, or incompetent from any cause of this kind, in that case the Bonstitution would apply. That it does not apply in this case, is evident to every unprejudiced mind. Having been elected by the people—who passed upon his incompetency when they voted for him—and having received the *largest* vote of any candidate not voted for by both parties—the Legislature—a body who owe their election to the terrorism of the ku klux—has no right to sit in judgment upon Judge Logan's capacity. The people elected Judge Logan. They will re-elect him, unless the judicial districts are gerrymandered in such manner as to preclude the election of any man who is not in good standing with the ku klux.

It is strange—very strange—that Judge Logan should have been assailed in preference to other judicial officers who are charged by the kuklux as being corrupt as well as incompetent. Virtuous people would sooner be rid of a corrupt officer than one who is simply incompetent. There has never been a breath of suspicion against Judge Logan, privately or officially. His character as an honest man is equal to that of any man. The ku klux do not charge him with anything, save incompetency. Why should a man of such character be assailed, when there are other officials, according to the charges of the ku klux, who are guilty of the crime of corruption, and who have violated their oaths to support the Constitution of North Carolina? There is but one reason. That is, *because Judge Logan and his friends are mainly responsible for the down-fall of the Ku Klux Klan in this State.* There is no other reason.

The Legislature can impeach if it sees fit to do so; but every man, woman and child, who have been maltreated and outraged by the ku klux, will say that the same men who impeached, convicted and disfranchised Gov. Holden, impeached and convicted Judge Logan because he succeeded in doing what Gov. Holden attempted and failed to accomplish. Politically, the impeachment of Judge Logan would be the best thing that the kuklux can do for him. The entire body of the people—save and except the klan—would look Judge Logan as a martyr—made so because he exerted himself to protect the innocent, the weak, and the defenseless from the murderous attacks of the klan. The reaction would take place in due time, and the men who are now hunting down Judge Logan like a sleuth hound, would find the caverns of the earth unable to protect them from the wrath and indignation of an outraged and indignant people. With every sun which the good Lord allows to set in the West, increases the scorn and indignation which the people feel toward that party which struck down Gov. Holden. It would be a hundred fold worse if Judge Logan should share the fate of Gov. Holden.

The Republicans of North Carolina are cognizant of the systematic attacks which the Democrats and ku klux have made or almost every Republican official of this State. They know further, that it is futile to expect justice at the hands of the opponents of the Republican party; yet in the face of these facts, there are Republicans who are always ready to assist and aid in attacks on members of the Republican party. It is high time that this thing was put an end to. The harmony and usefulness of the party demands it. It was no part of the duty of Republican Senators, on Saturday last, to vote for the resolution to pay witnesses summoned to testify against Judge Logan. The ku klux inaugurated the attack on Judge Logan, and they should have been *made* to shoulder the entire responsibility of the whole matter from beginning to end. If the Democrats had not seen fit to pay the witnesses, they should have been allowed to go unpaid. It was wrong for Republican Senators to vote for the resolution.

We hope we shall not be called upon to allude to this matter again.—*Era Local.*

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court meets in Raleigh the first Monday in January, 1872, the Hon. Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of Noth Carolina, presiding. The business of this body for the January term will be taken up in the following routine:

First week first and second Districts.

Second week fourth and fifth Districts.

Third week third and seventh Districts.

Fourth week eighth and ninth Districts.

Fifth week tenth and eleventh Districts.

Sixth week twelth and sixth District.

Applicants for license to practice law will be examined on Monday of the first week. The order of examination will run as follows: Rights of Property, Practice and Pleading, and the Code of Civil proceedures.

Carolinian

Attorney-General Akerman has resigned his office, and it is said in Washington that he will be appointed United States Judge for the District of Texas.

How a Woman Killed a Deer.

The Emporium *Independent* says:

Mrs. Jackson, a spiritualist, who lives about one and a half miles from our borough, killed a deer on Saturday last, under the following circumstances as related by herself. Her husband being absent, she was sitting alone eating her dinner, when what she calls her "controlling spirit," said to her, "Hurry up, there will be fun soon." Immediately after she heard a noise among the poultry in the yard, and looking out she discovered her turkeys and chickens flying about excitedly. Hastening out of doors to learn the cause she saw a deer walking around the yard. Returning into the house she quickly sharpened a butcher-knife and proceeded to the yard where the deer laid down. She seized it by the ear, but it jumped up, got away from her and started for the creek, closely pursued by her, yelling like an Indian (whose spirit had come to her rescue, as she relates). When near the creek the deer whirled around for fight and she mmediately caught it around the neck, (it having no horns,) and after a severe struggle, in which her clothes were badly torn, succeeded in cutting its throat. She then dragged it to the house, dressed it and stored it away in the cellar before her husband returned. "How is that for high?"

W., C. & R. R. R.—There is a bill now before the Legislature, to get from the State a release of all its interest in this road, now a third mortgage of $2,000,000, and any other claim the State may have acquired by reason of the issue of Special Tax Bonds to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company; also, giving the Company the right to issue a first mortgage of $16,000 per mile, to the Tennessee line. This arrangement does not, and cannot affect the present first mortgage of $2,000,000, already issued, but places the mortgage to be made on the balance of the road, in better position than a second mortgage could be.

It is sincerely hoped that this bill will pass the General Assembly at once and expedite the construction of the road.—*Wil. Journal.*

A drunken man in Lynn, Massachusetts, named John G. Clinton, beat his wife to death, and then tried to burn up the body by pouring kerosene oil upon it, and setting fire to it.

Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, of Louisiana is dead. He was a colored man, and was a slave. In the year 1841 his owners, Wilson and Patterson, advertised him as a run-away, offering a reward of five dollars for him.

The cars on the Cincinnatti, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad ran over a man near Glendale, instantly killing him. His name was John Hauck. He was warned off the track by the conductor, but he only stuck out his tongue at him, as much as to say he knew what he was about.

A Chicago dispatch, under date of Wednesday, says that the Police and Fire Commissioners, after investigation, report that the late fire originated in the barn of the Leary House, foot of McDoven street, but are unable to ascribe it to any agency, human or divine. The awful havoc of the fire is attributed to the high southwest wind that prevailed and the combustible character of the materials entering largely in the construction of the buildings in the burnt district. The members of the Fire Department are praised for their energy and efficiency.

Another Utah murderer has been arrested.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has gone to Gibraltar.

Great excitement attends the trial in Salt Lake.

Twenty-two hundred Cubans have turned Spanish.

More bounty frauds have been discovered in Washington.

The Royal quarrel in Russia is not an intentional difficulty.

England is going to study up the plant of the Internationals.

W. M. Davies, Esq., of Henderson, has become Associate Editor of the *Carolinian.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Rutherford College.

THE SPRING TERM OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the 3d of January, and close on the 22d of May, 1872. Tuition ranges from $5 00 to $20 00, per term; board from $7 00 to $10 00 per month. The children of all poor christian ministers, and poor orphans, are instructed FREE of charges. The sale of ardent spirits to students within 5 miles of the College, is prohibited, on penalty of $50 fine, or six months imprisonment. The morality and healthfulnets cannot be exceeded on this globe. The long experience and success of the President, as an instructor in the State, is known all over the South. For particulars, address Rev R. L. Abernethy, A. M., Pro ident, Happy Home, N. C.

J. T. JOHNSON,
President Board of Trustees.

Revenue Sale.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO THE highest bidder, on the 6th day of Jan. 1872, the following named property seized by me for taxes due the United States, viz: 200 acres of land, more or less, belonging to W. B. Haines, lying 12 miles south-west of Rutherfordton; also 100 acres of land, more or less, belonging to Wm. Gamble, lying on First Broad River, 20 miles from Rutherfordton,—and 100 acres, more or less, belonging to David Cochran, lying 13 miles west of Rutherfordton, N. C., near Sandy Plains, to satisfy Revenue tax against them. The above property will be sold at Rutherfordton, N. C., for cas., without reserve.

PINKNEY ROLLINS,
Collector 5th District, N. C.
December 15th, 1871— [no8—2w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature for a new county to be formed of portions of Henderson, Buncombe, McDowell, Rutherford and Polk. [no8—4

Attention, Agents! Think of This!

WONDERFUL SUCCESS!!! 30,000

Copies of Brockett's History of the Franco-German War sold first 60 days. It now contains a full history of the Red Rebellion in Paris, making nearly 600 pages and 150 elegant illustrations, and will sell five times faster than heretofore. Price, only $2 50. Incomplete works, written in the interest of the Irish and French, are being offered with old illustrations, and, for want of merit, claiming to be official, etc. Beware of such.—Brockett's, in both English and German, is the most impartial, popular, reliable, cheap and fast selling work extant. Look to your interests, strike quickly and you can coin money. Circulars free, and terms excelled by none. Address GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York; or 148 Lake Street, Chicago. [no8—tf

WATCH free to Agents to introduce articles that sell in every house.—LATTA & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 5—4w

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Horse and carriage furnished. Expenses paid: samples FREE. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine. 5—4w

Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers,

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State of North Carolina,
Rutherford County.

SUPERIOR COURT—In Vacation.

James M. Justice, Plaintiff, against L. A. Mills, Jr., G. W. Trout, Jr., Wm. Webster, Charles C. Webster and others. } Original Attachment.

William Webster, Charles C. Webster and George W. Trout, Jr., defendants above named, you are hereby notified that in a case for damages brought by the above named plaintiffs, and against the above named defendants and others, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars a warrant of attachment has been levied on one hundred and forty-seven acres of land, the same being part of the James A. Webster old tract, joining the lands of James Kenady and others, the property of Wm. Webster.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, being a part of the same tract as above, adjoining lands of James Kenady and others, the property of Charles C. Webster.

George W. Trout, Jr., interest in six hundred acres of land, more or less, the tract of land on which George Trout now lives. Said attachment is made returnable to the Superior Court of Rutherfordton county, at the court house in Rutherfordton on the 4th Monday in March next, when and where you are notified to appear, plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for said county, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against them, and the lands condemned and ordered to be sold.

Witness: J. B. Carpenter, clerk of the Superior Court for Rutherford county, at office in Rutherfordton 28th October, 1871.

J. B. CARPENTER, C. C. S. C.
for Rutherford County.

M. Erwin, Attorney.

no—no2—6w

those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, as compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a species of gambling alike to national morals and the national finances. If the question can be met as how to give a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable end will be gained.

For the operations of the army for the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimate for the ensuing year, and for coutinuing sea coast and other improvements, conducted under the supervis on of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1869, which discontinues promotion in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommended that the number of officers in each grade in the staff corps be fixed, and that when ever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of chief of a corps becomes vacant the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted, and is being extended as fast as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By this means we have been enabled to occupy at once a large extent of cruising ground, to visit more frequently the posts where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditure authorized by law.

During the past year the navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress of the Istumus of Darien and Tehauntepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped to explore the unknown ocean of the North.

The suggestions of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy and the plan recommended for reducing the *personnel* of the service to a peace standard, by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others, and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, as well considered and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress.

I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of Captain, be of selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the navy, its cost compared with that of the preceeding year and the estimates for the ensuing year are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The enlarged receipts of the Postoffice Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, exhibits a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people—elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics.

With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining; but a gradual approach to this end, from year to year, is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Postoffice Department of the government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole people than it is now. The suggestions of the Postmaster General for improvements in the department presided over by him, are earnestly recommended to your special attention. Especially do I recommend favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraphic system of the United States with the postal system.

It is believed that by such a course the cost of the telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service as well if not better rendered. It would secure the further advantage of extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade, and above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of nterest, are always benefiitted by a rapid inter communication. Education, the ground work of republican institutions, is encouraged by increasmg the facilities to gather news from all parts of the country. The desire to reap the benefit of such improvement will stimulate education..

I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of results with former years.

There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of Government the execution of the Act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, and commonly known as the Kuklux law, in a portion of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate Southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act, I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all the citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws.

After the passage of this law, information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed, and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties of the State of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties in that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority, and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and of preventing the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons,—the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or freed persons, who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence.

Thereapon, on the 12th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law, calling upon the members of these combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties in that State.

Direction was given that within the counties so designated, persons supposed, upon creditable information, be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with according to law. In two of said counties (York and Spartanburg) many arrests have been made. At the last account the number of persons thus arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present.

These have generally made confession of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, to decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled saints that we are now dealing, but with their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring.

The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act authorizing the territorial legislature of Utah to legitimate all children born prior to a time fixed in the act might be justified by its humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians to whom has been entrusted the execution of the policy, and the beard of commissioners authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil, to perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization.—They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only

Continued on Second Page.

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THEY ARE NOT A VILE
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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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The BAZAR is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

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ns—no2—6m

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of Jonathan Mooney, dec'd, will take notice that I will proceed to make final settlement with the clerk of the Superior Court of Rutherford county on the 1st Monday in November, 1872, and present their claims within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. BENJ. BIGGERSTAFF,

Adm'r of Jonathan Mooney, dec'd.

Oct 28th, 1872. ns—no2—4w

Land For Sale.

THE SALE HERETOFORE MADE OF the lands mentioned in the pleadings in the case of Amos Harrill, et al, vs. W. L. Green, et al., having been set aside by the clerk of the Superior Court for Rutherford county, and a re-sale ordered. I hereby give notice that I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Rutherfordton on Monday, the 11th day of December next, that valuable tract of land on the waters of Sandy Run, known as the Nancy Green homestead, containing about 350 acres. Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

J. W. GREEN,
Commissioner.

Any information concerning the lands, can be obtained by applying to Amos Harrill, or the undersigned.

J. W. GREEN.

Oct 28th, 1871, ns—no2—6w

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